FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NEWSPAPER OUTLINES NINTH PLENUM PLANNING TASKS

AU042004 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Turn the Year of the Party's 40th Anniversary and Eighth Congress Into A Year of New Victories"]

[Excerpts] The day before yesterday great news filled the hearts of communists and all our people with joy and enthusiasm: the decision of the Ninth AWP Central Committee Plenum to convene the Eighth AWP Congress on 1 November 1981. From this moment the minds and hearts of all our people, workers, cooperativist peasantry, people's intelligentisa, women and youth began to debate how they would arrive at this great event with more new successes and victories in all fields of building socialism and the homeland's defense.

The congress will draw the balance sheet of historic victories which our people have achieved under the leadership of our glorious party headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha. This balance sheet will be magnificent in the defense of Marxism-Leninism, in the struggle against revisionism, imperialism and reaction.

This lofty assembly of the party will approve the directives of the Seventh 5-Year Plan for 1981-85, which will be another great program of work and struggle for the party and all the people, and it will be realized completely self-reliantly.

The Ninth AWP Central Committee Plenum examined the results achieved in all fields in 1980, the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, which were realized through fierce struggle against the imperialist-revisionist blockade and encirclement and the Chinese revisionists' betrayal and sabotage. It also defined the main directives on which our attention and work will be concentrated in order to successfully fulfill the 1981 tasks, the first year of the new 5-year plan and the year of the 40th anniversary of our glorious party's foundation. Thus, the rate of increase for industrial production was higher than that of each previous year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The volume of agricultural production was higher than that of the first 3 years of the 5-year plan. The increases in transport, turnover of goods, communal services and others were more than twice the birth rate. There was higher production of combustibles, gas, coal, electrical energy, iron-nickel, blister copper, sulphuric acid, chemical fertilizers, machinery and equipment, knitwear, edible fats and others. New oil resources were discovered, industrial reserves of oil, coal, copper, iron-nickel and some other minerals were increased. More grain, meat, eggs, fruit, citrus fruit and others were produced.

These achievements are an inspiration and powerful base for further advancement. The Ninth AWP Central Committee Plenum set numerous important tasks for the 1981 plan. Industrial production will increase at high rates, especially in the heavy industry branches, giving priority to energy industry, oil and mineral extraction. Likewise, the increases in agriculture, as against the past year, will be greater in all crops and a perceptible increase is also foreseen in the livestock sector. The import-export volume will be increased, as will the volume of investments, construction assemblies, services and others. Important objectives have been determined for the development of education and culture. On this basis measures have been planned to further elevate the people's material and cultural well-being.

The plan's realization is achieved by further reinforcing and intensifying measures to completely utilize the existing productive capacities, which constitute the greatest reserve of industrial and agricultural production increases. No one should allow himself to seek to import machinery and equipment identical or similar to that which we already have without first achieving the planned indicators for utilization of the existing ones. Always, but especially in the present situation, the continual creation and supply of material and value reserves constitutes one of the most necessary conditions for secure and rhythmic development of production.

But the work and results in some collectives show that all situations are not understood as they should be. The encirclement and pressure exerted on us by the overall crisis of the capitalist-revisionist world is not realistically understood. The party's task is to make all the people aware of these situations, and we should always be in continual attack with an ever increasing striking force. We should produce increasingly more, make our economy and exports more flexible and effective, increase reserves, continually improve the quality of exported goods and further raise our economic independence by producing at home, partially or wholly, enough raw and secondary materials, machinery, equipment, food and clothing products which we are still importing.

An important point with which we should be strongly concerned under current conditions is reinforcing control, especially internal economic, financial and technical control to implement the plan tasks. For their part the financial and banking organs should put control in its proper place through the lek and their active role should be more felt in production, turnover and service. This is necessary--in fact, vital.

In our country the party directs everything. It leads and directs the life of the country everywhere and this is a law for us. It is the basic party organizations' task to mobilize and put into action all workers, with the working class in the lead. But for this matter there should be wider understanding. The party directly leads and also uses its levers. But it leads in the first place through its policy and line. The main thing is that the basic organizations should make each person realize his work, show initiative and persistence, take full responsibility for the work he does or the sector which he directs. It should make each person realize his assigned duties through the leadership of the party's line, policy and ideology. The party base organizations' role is to control and to demand accounts from whoever is concerned with implementing the party's line and policy and for work's progress in each sector.

We have all the potential to realize the plan's objectives. Thus, we should get down to work with multiple forces in iron unity around the party headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha. We should raise to a higher level the organization and direction in order to turn the year of the 40th anniversary of the party's foundation and the eighth congress into a year of new victories which will be added to the historic victories achieved until now on the correct road of Marxism-Leninism where our glorious party leads us.

POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND FUNERAL OF LITERARY FIGURE

AU032130 Tirana DRITA in Albanian 22 Feb 81 p 1

[ATA report: "The Funeral Ceremony of Prof Zihni Sako Was Held"]

[Summary] Prof Zihni Sako, a well-known figure in education, literature and Albanian folklore science, died on 16 February 1981 after a serious illness. His funeral ceremony was held in Tirana on 17 February. Taking part in the ceremony were family members, workers of the scientific, cultural and artistic institutions, students and representatives of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee. Also attending were Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and secretary of the AWP Central Committee; Manush Myftiu, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Shefqet Peci, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; minister of education and culture, Tefta Cami; Gaqo Nesho, first secretary of the Tirana District AWP Committee; Aleks Buda, chairman of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and other comrades. Prof Alfred Uci, director of the Institute of Folk Culture spoke on the life of Professor Sako.

DELEGATE CONDEMNS U.S. STAND AT LOS CONFERENCE

AU051024 Sofia BTA in English 0902 GMT 5 Mar 81

["On U.S. Attempts at Thwarting the Law of the Sea Conference"--BTA headline]

[Text] New York, 5 Mar (BTA)--In connection with the decision of the U.S. Government to block the efforts of many states at preparing the international law of the sea treaty, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the 10th session of the sea law conference, and president of one of the three main committees of the conference, Mr Aleksandur Yankov, told the BTA correspondent: "This is a downright blackmail with a view to extracting new concessions which the United States had failed to obtain through normal negotiations. This is a move prompted by the monopolies which are seeking to usurp the wealth of the oceans and seabed, and also by the military circles seeking to achieve and impose unilateral oceanic military superiority for the United States.

Mr Aleksandur Yankov said that at present the United States, in spite of the previously adopted obligations, are seeking to assume the role of a judge and to impose on the world their unilateral will in the interests of the monopolies and the Pentagon. By this, and by abandoning of obligations already assumed, he says, the United States are demonstrating arrogance and defiance.

TRADE-EXCHANGE TALKS WITH AUSTRIA HELD IN SOFIA

AU041534 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 4 Mar (BTA)--In the 7th five-year period (1976-1980) Bulgaro-Austrian trade exceeded 755 million foreign currency leva. Last year the trade between the two countries reached 217 million foreign currency leva against the 120 million of 1975--the last year of the 6th five-year period.

There are considerable prospects for Bulgaro-Austrian economic relations. Possibilities exist for establishing long-term contacts between firms of the two countries. It is particularly necessary now to intensify specialization and industrial joint production in some branch industries. These problems have been discussed at the plenary session held here between the delegations of the Bulgarian chamber for trade and industry and the Danube-Europe Institute of Vienna.

At the meeting the guests were made familiar with the economic development of Bulgaria. They were informed that in the following five years Bulgarian foreign trade is expected to mark a 40 percent increase as compared to the achievements of the 7th five-year period.

The guests will have talks with representatives of the Bulgarian business circles.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV GREET SRV PREMIER ON BIRTHDAY

AU032157 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Pham Van Dong, Politburo member of the Vietnamese Communist Party and premier of the SRV.

Dear Comrade Pham Van Dong,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the communists and working people in our country, and on our own behalf, we convey to you most sincere greetings on the occasion of your 75th birthday.

The Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarian people know you as an outstanding party and state leader of the fraternal Vietnamese people, who has devoted his entire existence to the national and social liberation of these people, to the victory of socialism. You have indissolubly linked your fate to the struggle waged by the vanguard of the Vietnamese working people--the Vietnamese Communist Party and today you have well deserved the qualification of one of this party's most respected leaders.

We highly appreciate in you the ardent patriot and consistent internationalist-Leninist, the great and loyal friend of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people, the fighter for friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, as well as other countries of the socialist community, the champion of unity of action among all peace-loving and progressive forces in the world, the fighter against imperialism and hegemonism.

Please accept, dear Comrade Phan Van Dong, most sincere wishes on our behalf for vigorous health and strength so that you may work for many more years as selflessly and loyally as before for the prosperity of the SRV, the further expansion and development of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples, for the victory of the cause of peace, democracy and socialism throughout the world.

BCP GREETS MONGOLIAN PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU032137 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following telegram to the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP]:

Dear comrades: On behalf of the BCP and the working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria we convey to you, the communists and all working people in fraternal Mongolia the most sincere and friendly congratulations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the MPRP.

The creation of the MPRP was a logical result of the development of the national liberation movement, which, under the beneficial influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution ensured the victory of the people's revolution in Mongolia.

Within the last 60 years the MPRP has gone along a glorious path. From an average-size revolutionary-democratic party it developed into a Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the Mongolian working people. Under its leadership the Mongolian workers class, the working people and peasants and the people's intelligentsia, with the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries achieved great successes in the political, socioeconomic and cultural life of your country. Loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the MPRP today is confidently leading the Mongolian people toward new victories for the full construction of socialism in the MPRP.

The MPRP is actively participating in the struggle for peace and social progress, for alleviating international tension and for establishing mutual trust, friendship and cooperation among the peoples of Asia. It is contributing to the consolidating of the unity and cohesion of all peace-loving forces throughout the world.

The MPRP unrelentingly promotes a line of comprehensively drawing closer together with the USSR and the other fraternal, socialist countries; it devotes constant efforts to consolidating the unity and cohesion of action of the international communist and workers movement; it is waging a consistent struggle against anticommunism, nationalism and Maoism.

With satisfaction we note the development of fruitful cooperation between the BCP and the MPRP, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Mongolian People's Republic. We are convinced that this cooperation will develop in the interest of our countries and peoples, in the interest of the socialist community, in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the MPRP, we wish you, dear comrades, and the entire, fraternal Mongolian people, great working deeds in the preparation and worthy celebration of the 18th MPRP Congress, and new, even greater successes in building socialism in your motherland.

Long live the MPRP!

Long live and strengthen Bulgarian-Mongolian friendship!

Long live socialism and peace!

DZHUROV ATTENDS GDR ARMY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

AU041156 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Feb 81 p 6

[Text] A celebration marking the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR National People's Army was held at the People's Army House in Sofia last night. Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; Col Gen Velko Palin, chief of the Military-Administrative Department at the BCP Central Committee; Col Gen Kosev, chief of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army, deputy ministers of national defense, officers, soldiers and many citizens attended the celebration.

Manfred Schmidt, GDR ambassador to Bulgaria; Col Gerhard Haim, GDR military, naval and air attache to Bulgaria, and the military attaches accredited to Bulgaria were also guests at this celebration.

Col Gen Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defense, delivered a speech on the foundation of the GDR National People's Army. He emphasized the great importance of the SED for strengthening the army's military capability which is now a worthy partner to the armies of the socialist countries.

The GDR military, naval and air attache to Bulgaria expressed gratitude to those present for the cordial words.

BRIEFS

ELECTRONICS COOPERATION WITH USSR--Sofia, 26 Feb (BTA)--The export of Bulgarian-made electronic and electrical engineering products to the USSR nearly trebled in the past 5-year period. It reached 53 percent of the general exports of mechanical engineering production. Bulgaria imports from the USSR computer equipment, radio and T.V. transmitters, studio installations for black-and-white and color television, automated control systems, electronic elements, integrated circuits, power generation installations. The Bulgarian exports are dominated by processors, external memory devices on magnet tape and discs, automatic telephone exchanges, electric instruments and electric engines, electronic equipment for farm machines and complete transformer stations. [Excerpts] [Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 26 Feb 81 AU]

BILAK, CHNOUPEK DISCUSS MIDDLE EAST WITH QADDUMI

LD042126 Prague CTK in English 1941 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Prague, 4 Mar (CTK)--Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, received here Wednesday Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee.

The representatives exchanged opinions on the international situation, especially on the development of the Middle East situation. They condemned the aggressive policy of American imperialism, which together with Israel, has been intensifying the attacks against the Palestine liberation movement and all progressive forces of the Arab world.

Vasil Bilak and Faruq Qaddumi highly appreciated the new peace proposals of the Soviet Union, submitted by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, at the 26th congress of the Soviet communists. They described the proposed comprehensive solutions of the Middle East situation on a just and realistic basis as the only important initiative which can bring peace and security to this part of the world.

Faraq Qaddumi was received also by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. They discussed the situation in the world, especially in the Middle East, and further prospects of the Czechoslovak-Palestinian cooperation.

RUDE PRAVO ON 'SECRET MILITARY EXERCISE' IN OMAN

AU051140 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Mar 81 p 7

[CTK Cairo dispatch: "Secret Military Exercise in Oman"]

[Text] Cairo, 4 Mar (CTK)--A 2-week communications exercise of a special contingent of the American Army has ended in Oman. The purpose of this extremely concealed action was to build a large interconnected bastion intended to serve as a command center for the actions of American emergency intervention units in the Middle East.

The Pentagon strategists attribute great significance to improving the communications system. During the recent joint Egyptian-American maneuvers, it actually transpired that the Egyptian Army would be of little use to the American units, should they get into a critical situation, exactly because of communications problems.

In view of Oman's strategic position, everything indicates that the United States wants to turn this sultanate into its main base in the Middle East.

PELIKAN ON SOVIET SYSTEM'S 'FALSE STABILITY'

LD021431 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 22-23 Feb 81 pp 1, 29

[Jiri Pelikan article: "Soviet System's False Stability"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress opening in Moscow tomorrow will undoubtedly be a demonstration of the monolithism of the leadership group centered on Leonid Brezhnev's authority, but also of stagnation, immobility and senescence, not only physical but primarily political. We observe this without pleasure, because the European left would much rather see a congress that will open up new vistas on the process of regenerating socialism. Instead, we must face reality on the basis of the facts, leaving little room for hope of immediate changes for the better.

The USSR is now a major military power in a state of progress and expansion on all continents. Its Armed Forces are stationed on many states' territories and its aircraft, ships and missiles can hit anywhere in the world. This strength will undoubtedly be greeted at the Moscow congress as a major success of Brezhnev's leadership.

But for the first time since World War II Soviet tanks have penetrated the territory of a country outside the Warsaw Pact and are having to deal with the Afghan people's resistance in the long term. The attendance of communist parties and national liberation movements at the Moscow congress cannot conceal the fact that the majority of Third World countries have condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. There will be no mention from the congress rostrum of the fact that an additional 22 Soviet divisions are in a state of readiness on the Polish borders to close the cordon and end the Polish workers' heresy and, if necessary, crush their independent trade union.

While the Soviets' military strength is respected, acknowledged and even feared by both allies and adversaries, the same cannot be said of their political, economic, ideological and moral strength. Where are the times when, starving and surrounded by enemies, the Soviet Union represented an ideological and political inspiration to the entire world left and the workers movement? When following the 20th congress, a break was made with old dogmas and new roads were opened to socialism's advance in both East and West? When it was hoped and promised that the USSR would soon be able to transcend the economy of the capitalist world and that present generations could enter "into communism"? When a small Leningrad radio station frightened the Western governments? Today, however, 63 years after the October Revolution and 36 years after World War II, the USSR, as a major world power, is afraid of pamphlets, uncensored books, Western radio stations, dissidents, the Afghan partisans and the Polish workers. Is this a positive overall record?

Brezhnev's USSR is of course not the same as Stalin's great reign of terror; it would be an exaggeration to speak in terms of a return to the fifties, as some people argue. Brezhnev's regime has managed to replace mass terrorism with a more selective repression of dissidents and a different kind of machinery capable of guaranteeing the regime political loyalty or neutrality and passivity from the vast majority of the population. The Soviet regime's new relative stability is based on the "new social contract" whereby the citizen undertakes not to demand political rights beyond the limits set by the government and the government guarantees the citizen certain material standards, employment and a fairly tranquil private life. Whoever breaks this contract, however, and demands rights formally guaranteed by law, enters into conflict with the government and pays the price of discrimination at work, a fall in his living standard and ostracism from public life. These means are at present adequate to ensure the population's loyalty and conformity. Police and judicial repression is applied only against those who do not allow themselves to be condemned to silence and passivity.

But while in the past 15 years since Khrushchev's fall the Soviet system has achieved some degree of stability with a kind of consumerism for the masses, the present stagnation and economic crisis are creating new dangers. When the government is unable to offer the citizens increased consumption or even to guarantee the living standards attained, stability falters, as it did last year in Poland. It is enough to read the figures for the last 5-year plan, approved at the end of 1980, to realize that production and consumption growth has been halted, with all the political consequences that this implies.

The political, ideological and moral record is no better. What theoretical book or even article or speech by a Soviet leader capable of making an original contribution to world Marxist thought has come from the USSR in recent years?

Instead we have witnessed the publication of millions of copies of the writings of Marshal Leonid Brezhnev--who has even received the Lenin Prize for Literature!--and of the mountain of books which repeat the catechism of Suslov's Marxism-Leninism. If we find hardly any Soviet scientists among recent recipients of Nobel prizes for science, it does not mean that there is any lack of talented scientists; the reason lies in the concentration of research means in the weapons sector, which is covered by military security, and in the government's conservatism and tendency to restrict exchanges of ideas and people.

In the cultural field the best works representing the USSR at the various international festivals are often banned or ostracized within the country and a large proportion of its culture thrives outside the official establishment. Great Russian chauvinism and conservatism under the banner of "real socialism" have become the official ideology.

The absence for various reasons of the top leaders of the Italian, Spanish and French communist parties from the 26th congress rostrum illustrates the deterioration in relations between the CPSU and many components of the international communist movement. For many workers parties and movements, the USSR has become a point of division and weakness. The USSR's pressure and threats against Poland confirm that the stifling of the 1968 Prague Spring was no "error" and that Brezhnev's leadership does not intend to tolerate any "different kind of socialism" other than the Soviet kind. This line leaves no room for the Eurocommunist tendency; on the contrary, it drives the communist parties toward entrenchment, splitting and isolation.

It is certain that economic shortcomings and increased spending on the armed forces will be explained from the congress rostrum as a consequence of the policy of the United States and particularly of its new administration. It cannot be denied that we are worried by several aspects of the new President's policy, especially the threat of interventions and the support for dictatorial regimes in Central and South America, as well as the trend toward bipolarism in foreign relations, with the negative result of strengthening the military blocs and deepending world division. But much more worrying than this is the fact that the Brezhnev regime's policy on a continual increase in weaponry and the Armed Forces and the USSR's expansionist tendency took shape well before the new administration's arrival and is turning into a new global strategy: to keep Europe split while influencing Western Europe trhough military superiority, exerting pressure on the oil supply routes and isolating it from the United States. At the same time, the USSR is expanding its military bases and zones of influence in Asia and Africa with the aim of reaching another Yalta Agreement granting it the right to establish regimes under its control on these continents. There is no need to emphasize that this big power policy has nothing in common with socialism, discredits it, and indeed constitutes a major threat to world peace.

These are the reflections and uncertainties on the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress, which we will follow attentively and without prejudice. Our wish would be to see the USSR concentrate on developing its economy and primarily on improving the living standards of its people, who deserve it after so many years of huge sacrifice--a USSR that will grant more scope and autonomy to the central and East European peoples, will not oppress dissidents and will abolish military interventions in neighboring countries. We would like the Soviet leaders to understand that an economically prosperous USSR with a socialist democracy and without armed forces on other countries' territories would be much stronger than one based on a powerful military force which isolates it.

All these hopes would be illusory if we expected the right answer from the present Soviet leaders. But we have confidence in the Soviet people, who are entitled to a better life and leadership. Their voice will not be heard from the Moscow congress rostrum. But one day it will find a way to make itself heard.

OFFICIALS JOIN IN OBSERVANCE OF WOMEN'S DAY

Leaders in Bratislava

LD041344 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Our editor Vladimir Kalina returned a few minutes ago from Bratislava Castle where he attended a friendly meeting to mark International Women's Day.

A delegation of the Union of Slovak Women, including representatives of all districts and mass organizations and institutions in Slovakia, was greeted in the hall of the Czechoslovak federation by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka; chairman of the Slovak National Council Viliam Salgovic; and additional prominent representatives of our party and public life.

In his address, Comrade Colotka thanked the delegates for their honest work, civil contribution and the all-round help of our women to society.

Colotka Comments

LD042220 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Excerpts] In his address to a festive meeting to mark International Women's Day held in Bratislava Castle, Comrade Colotka said: [Begin recording] This year we celebrate this traditionally beautiful early spring day fulfilled with the evaluation of the targets achieved and with our various wishes for the future and in the knowledge that this is a year of several very important events. Above all, it is the year of the 16th CPCZ Congress where we shall evaluate our past work and outline our new targets for the construction of a developed socialist society. In talking about the self-assertion of women, we must emphasize that in order to fulfill this all-social interest it is necessary to try to bring about an advantageous social climate, better material conditions to facilitate the work being done by women, a broader network of creches and preschool facilities, the development of services, the manufacture of semifinished products, a system of canteens in enterprises, good functioning of trade and transport, and an improvement in the work and life environment. With the active participation of the Union of Slovak Women, considerable emphasis is attached to these questions by our central party, state and trade union organizations. These bodies require that stimuli and critical comments aimed at the elimination of the existing shortcomings be addressed with more speed and effect.

Korcak in Prague

LD041646 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Excerpt] This afternoon, Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier, received a Czech women's delegation at the Valdstejn Palace in Prague on the eve of International Women's Day. Others to congratulate the women included the chairman of the Czech National Council, Evzen Erban; head of a department at the party's Central Committee, Lubomir Prochazka; and other personages of our political and public life.

Comrade Korcak stressed, among other things, that thanks to their devotion, conscientiousness and discipline, our women are among our foremost workers and deserve the respect and recognition of the whole of society. Speaking about our future tasks, he said that in order to stand the test in the hard international competition and to consolidate and wherever possible improve living standards, better and higher quality work is needed. That applies to all without exception.

Comrade Jozef Korcak then recalled the significance of the 26th CPSU Congress, whose deliberations have given the whole world clear prospects [word indistinct] for a happy life for all people, a contented future for our planet's inhabitants. Finally he expressed his conviction that our women will take their place in the front ranks of the struggle to overcome obsolete approaches in management methods, thinking, and all work, and that they will play an active role in the preparation and organization of the elections to the representative assemblies.

HOFFMANN ADDRESSES ARMY ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU040827 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Feb-1 Mar 81 p 3

[Speech by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR minister of national defense, at the celebration of the National People's Army's 25th anniversary in Berlin on 27 February 1981]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, esteemed guests:

On 1 March the working people and the soldiers, students and veterans, our entire people celebrate the 25th birthday of our National People's Army [NVA]. It is a great honor and joy for me to cordially welcome you all, the guests at this birthday celebration.

We most cordially welcome the delegation of the SED Central Committee, and the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

We welcome the members of the People's Chamber Presidium, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and, the National Council of the National Front of the GDR.

We welcome the members of the Border Troops, civil defense and the other protection and security organs.

Our greetings go to the military attaches accredited in the GDR, who have accepted our invitation to attend this celebration.

With great joy we welcome our Soviet class brothers and comrades in arms: the leading generals and officers of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and the representative of the commander in chief of the United Forces in the National People's Army, and his assistants.

From this festive meeting, I convey on behalf of all NVA members the most cordial militant greetings to the SED Central Committee general secretary, chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council, to our Comrade Erich Honecker who is participating in the historical deliberations of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Dear comrades, esteemed guests, we are celebrating the 25th anniversary of our NVA precisely at a time when at the Congress Palace of the Kremlin in Moscow the 26th CPSU Congress is discussing and adopting those tasks which map out the advance of Lenin's country into the communist future, and which at the same time move all mankind.

The path taken by the Armed Forces of our socialist German state was from the very first day illuminated by the findings of Marx, Engels and Lenin on the military policy of the workers class and the defense of the socialist fatherland, findings which have been victoriously implemented by the CPSU, and each of which has proved to be valid and useful for the socialist revolution on German soil.

"We are certain," as the SED Central Committee greeting address to the 26th CPSU Congress says, "that the decisions of the 26th party congress will provide new stimuli for the struggle of the peoples for safeguarding world peace and their advance on the tracks [bahnen] of social progress."

"We are certain," as Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, declared in his greeting address, "that a strong current of creative energy will emanate from the 26th CPSU Congress."

Hence it is only logical that the deliberations and orientations of the highest body of Soviet communists, primarily the programmatic assessments in the report delivered by the Central Committee general secretary, our dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, very decisively spur the optimistic spirit of our army members.

I can solemnly assure the Soviet comrade present here, on behalf of the army members, the NVA civilian employees and reservists: The line of the 26th Congress for strengthening peace and socialism in the world, is also the basic orientation for the thoughts and actions of the defenders of the socialist German state.

Your path, esteemed Soviet class brothers and comrades in arms, is also our path. That has been so, and it will remain so. That is the fundamental attitude with which the NVA members, together with all GDR working people, are preparing the 10th SED Congress, on the eve of which they are celebrating the NVA's 25th birthday.

On this anniversary when we look back on the past decades, then it deserves to be especially emphasized that peace has been preserved for the European peoples for over three decades. The NVA has made an honorable contribution to this in close and unbreakable alliance with the Soviet Army and the armed forces of the other fraternal socialist countries. That is the most important and historically most significant result of the 25-year record of our Armed Forces.

The achievements of our army and its fighters are at the same time an inseparable constituent part of the revolutionary transformations that have taken place in the GDR. What has been created by our working peoples of all classes and strata, what the society of liberated workers and peasants has accomplished--from the years of the difficult beginning to the heights reached with the eighth and ninth party congress--all that has been safeguarded and protected by the class vigilance and high combat readiness of our soldiers.

The sound overall balance sheet of our national economy, the systematically growing material and cultural wealth of our life--all that has developed under the leadership of the party of the workers class and in alliance with the Soviet Union. It has been produced at the enterprises and on the fields of our country, scientifically accomplished at the research and educational institutions, and created at the places of arts and culture.

And all that has been incessantly and reliably protected against all dangers, threatening from the imperialist camp, at the troop training grounds, in our airspace and coastal regions, in the barracks and the duty system command posts, and in daily close cooperation with the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

Yes, the undisturbed peaceful work in the socialist fatherland, the well-protected playing and studying of the children, the guaranteed vocational training and working places for the working people, the contented old-age life of the veterans--those are the yardsticks by which the soldier of socialism judges the meaning of his class assignment and the result of the fulfillment of his military duties.

The successful achievements of our socialist national defense fill many pages in the GDR's golden book of honor. The book records:

--The continuous replenishment of the Armed Forces with volunteers, conscripts and reservists, who are being trained in modern weaponry and equipment, or retrained for new types;

--Annual competition drives in all sections of the Armed Forces and branches of the service, which in addition to the army also included reservists and army employees, again and again opening up new reserves to increase fighting strength and combat readiness;

--Maneuvers, troop and staff exercises, which took place jointly with the Soviet Army and within the framework of the united Armed Forces, and in which the NVA earned a great deal of praise and recognition;

--Successes of our army in acute class war situations, when the objective was to thwart imperialist advances early in the planning stage or to nip them in the bud, and deal a crushing blow to the counterrevolution.

The troop banners of the NVA are not blackened by the powder smoke of past battles, not soaked by the blood of injured or fallen soldiers. Nevertheless, the NVA groups of units were able during the past 25 years to affix symbols of victory to their banners:

--Won in missions to safeguard peace;

--Won in combat service and in the duty system of the Warsaw Pact allied armies;

--Victories won because the sons of workers and peasants in the uniform of the first socialist army in German history never left the class enemy a chance, because they always kept their powder dry and their sights firmly trained on the opponent.

Behind us are 25 years of hard training, filled with personal hardships but also with pride in our accomplishments, and always ending with the report to the party and state leadership: The class assignment to protect peace and socialism has been fulfilled.

Just as there is no paved road for science, and only those have a chance to master it "who do not shrink from the effort to climb its steep paths," the building and development of our Armed Forces, of the protection and security organs, and of our overall national defense involved difficulties, problems and contradictions which frequently had to be tackled quickly and without adequate experience of our own--and were solved.

Many of those who in the early years exchanged the workbench or tractor for rifle and armored personnel carrier had been trained in smelting steel or cultivating soil, but only very few of them knew how to train soldiers, to lead staffs, units or groups of units and to prepare them for armed combat with a strong, experienced and insidious enemy.

Quite a few of the comrades who are today sitting here in our midst, or who are on duty at this time, may remember how in those days they were delegated from youth organizations to the Armed Forces and how they painstakingly acquired all the military knowledge and skills that the overthrown exploiters classes in the past deliberately reserved for their junker-type officers corps--well aware of the fact that military questions are power questions. Since then, our party and our Soviet comrades have offered thousands of NVA officers the opportunity to acquire a military-academic education and to equip themselves with everything that a socialist troop leader and superior needs in order to train and educate his soldiers in such a way that they are victorious in combat.

Thus industry and agricultural workers, young FDJ members and functionaries have become regiment and division commanders, political officers and chiefs of staff--experienced military specialists of the workers class, under whose leadership our troops mastered the scientific-technical revolution, our army grew step by step into its tasks as a socialist coalition army, and hundreds of thousands of young people received solid military training.

Thus these comrades not only deserve credit for having done their best over decades to insure that our army is at all times combat ready. At the same time, they have contributed a great deal, by their untiring work as socialist military leaders, superiors and instructors, to ensuring that the determination to defend the socialist fatherland has constantly grown among the workers class as well as throughout our working people.

No one can tell today how much people have sweat in these 25 years, how much endurance and strength of will were necessary, how many personal sacrifices for the individual comrade and his family resulted from the development of our Armed Forces. Modestly and without big words, thousands of professional soldiers have fulfilled their duty over all these years in an exemplary manner, have taken the lead where necessary to master difficulties and suffer hardships. They have given their best and have thus made our Armed Forces what they are today; a socialist army which is esteemed and respected among its allies, and whose high combat readiness must be taken into consideration by the enemy.

At this hour, when we are expressing wholeheartedly our gratitude to all our army members for their high personal commitment and excellent performances, we are extending this gratitude not only to the men in the barracks, on the airfields and naval bases; we also thank our female army members who, in addition to their extensive household duties as wives and mothers, have reliably and conscientiously "held their own" in our army staffs and institutions, and have thus helped to write quite a few chapters of our NVA history.

On this, our day of honor, we want to express particularly cordial thanks to the wives of our professional soldiers who have often been compelled to fill the father's place and who with their understanding of the hardships of the soldier's profession have helped to forge a part of our army's combat readiness.

The party elections, as well as the conclusion of the old training year and the beginning of the new one, proved emphatically that our army members are making their personal contribution to preparing the 10th party congress in the manner of socialist soldiers, with great verve and thoroughness.

Particularly typical is the firm affinity of our comrades with the workers class, with its party and state; their profound friendship with the Soviet Union; and their distinct declaration for our socialist and communist future! The awareness of their high personal responsibility for the reliable military protection of socialism, for the peaceful and undisturbed work in our towns and villages, and for the life and health of our women and children, is also typical.

Many comrades frankly admit: Better to suffer weeks, months and even years of severe service full of privations and separation from the family than one single hour of war! In his "Minna of Barnhelm" the great humanist Lessing has his Major Tellheim say: "One must be a soldier for one's own country, or out of love for the cause for which the struggle is fought."

For the first time in German history, these two things have been combined in our republic and have become a reality. In our country the soldier serves out of love for the cause of socialism and for his fatherland!

Dear comrades, dear guests, the justified pride with which we are reviewing a quarter century of NVA history not only comprises whatever we have achieved as soldiers. We would not have been able to achieve this alone anyway. We are experiencing a great pride, which we have in common in the truest sense of the word.

This pride first and foremost refers to that force which has always seen to it that the entire national defense of the GDR and its mainstay, the NVA, at all times serves the working people's vital interests. The party of the workers class, the SED, is that force. On the basis of the Marxist-Leninist concept of the world and military science, the party, guided by the example of the Soviet Union, has worked out the principles of organizing, equipping, educating, training and controlling the Armed Forces, and has implemented them.

The party has given up those things which make the soldiers of the People's Army superior strugglers--a clear world outlook, ideological class position and moral strength. The leading role of the party in the Armed Forces is the most important source of our strength, of all our successes in the past 25 years and in the future.

We, the members, civilian employees and reservists of the NVA most aptly honor our army and its prestige by expressing our heartfelt gratitude to the party of the workers class, to our SED, to the Central Committee and to the general secretary personally, to Comrade Erich Honecker, for the farsighted military policy of our state, for the consistent conduct of national defense, for all the solicitude for the training and education, the service and living conditions of all those fulfilling their military duty.

It belongs to the immortal historic achievements of the SED that a long time before the NVA's founding, the SED guided the working people and particularly the youth of our country onto the road of friendship with the Soviet people. From the very first day of forming the Armed Forces, the SED taught the defenders of the GDR to learn first and foremost from the Soviet Army, to see Lenin's army as the prototype of socialist armed forces, and to regard the comradeship in class and arms with the glorious Soviet Army as the criterion for an internationalist mind and attitude.

The German-Soviet brotherhood in class and arms has a vast historical tradition. It is a friendship which extends to the battles of the civil war and of the Great Fatherland War, a friendship which was placed on a broad basis with the liberation of our homeland from fascism. It is a friendship deeply embedded in the minds and hearts of our professional soldiers because it has grown over many years and has stood the test a thousand times: at the founding of our army, at the great maneuvers of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces, and at the joint work and help between the strugglers of the NVA and Soviet Army for the protection of socialism and peace.

Each stretch of our successful road has always been covered together with the Soviet brother, the comrade from the regiment nearby.

The close fraternal alliance with the Soviet people and their Army is a decisive guarantee of our past and future successes.

This is also why this fraternal alliance is so dear to us, why we do not permit anyone to question it and why on this 25th anniversary of the NVA we give our word as soldiers: "On the side of the Soviet Army forever--and never otherwise."

From this hall we greet the Soviet communists, the delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress and General Secretary Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. We greet the comrades in arms, the members of the Soviet Armed Forces and Comrade Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, the USSR national defense minister.

We thank you, dear Soviet comrades, workers, collective farmers, engineers and soldiers, primarily for the gigantic achievements which you are daily accomplishing for the protection of peace and the security of peoples.

We thank you just as cordially for what you have done for the founding and development of the German worker-peasant army.

Comrades, esteemed guests, the fact that the GDR people and army are of one heart and soul constitutes an inexhaustible, truly unfailing source of the moral cohesion and military strength of our army, and of the stability of our entire national defense.

Who has ever counted the nimble hands of children who every year lovingly make presents for their soldiers on the NVA's birthday?

Who knows the number of socialist brigades and labor collectives in our enterprises who are constantly keeping up contacts with their colleagues in uniform, keeping them posted about their production results and who are pleased when the commander is able to inform them in a letter that the colleague in the tank or at the radar station is fulfilling his duty just as dependably as they are at the machine?

How many army members are actively cooperating in parents' aktivs or in parents councils, as members of our party kreis and bezirk leaderships, as kreis or bezirk deputies, as honorary workers in the city district committees of the National Front or in the basic branches of the society for German-Soviet friendship, people who go far beyond their duty as soldiers, working for the well-being and benefit of all of us?

The close affinity, the steady working with and for each other of the people and army in our country, is also reflected in the many actions by army members for solving key tasks in the national economy or for protecting our citizens' lives and property from catastrophies.

On the 25th NVA anniversary our greetings and gratitude are due to the workers, cooperative farmers, teachers and scientists, to the engineers and physicians, to the artists and cultural workers, to the labor veterans and to the working people of all classes and strata of the GDR, for their work for the benefit of the people, for the benefit of socialism and for the benefit of peace.

In his "Answer to the Letters of a Fellow Prisoner," Ernst Thaelmann once wrote the sentence: "The strength which we derive from the reminiscences of proud and elated moments and facts of our past, is immense."

Our NVA produces eloquent evidence of this: After all, it considers itself as continuing those great revolutionary military combat traditions which our people have produced abundantly in the many centuries of its history. In the names of troop formations and barracks, of ships and boats, in the halls of tradition of our regiments, squadrons and flotillas that heroism lives on in the finest sons and daughters of our people which is a paragon and incentive to our soldiers when they are fulfilling their class assignment in defending socialism.

In doing so, they consciously fulfill the behests of all those who fought in the peasant multitudes of the early bourgeois revolution and in the armies of the liberation wars, who fought on the barricades in 1848 or in the ranks of the Baden-Palatinate revolutionary army, who participated in the November revolution and in the revolutionary postwar struggles against militarism and counterrevolution, who stood their ground in the antifascist resistance struggle, in the people's front of Spain and in the ranks of the Soviet Army or of the partisans.

The democratic spirit of a Gneisenau and Scharnhorst lives on in these, our progressive and revolutionary traditions. We consider as part of this spirit the Prussian military theorist Carl von Clausewitz, whom Lenin valued as one of the "most profound writers for problems of war," as well as the Prussian General Field Marshal Gebhard Leberecht von Bluecher, who according to a statement by Marx was "the paragon of a soldier."

Naturally, those outstanding achievements above all persist in our military traditions which the NVA itself has achieved in its 25 year-old history together with the comrades of the Soviet Army and the other socialist fraternal armies, in close collaboration with the protection and security organs of our republic: In the days around 13 August 1961, in the summer of 1968 and at such great military tests as the "Shield" and "Comradeship-in-Arms" maneuvers.

Thus the socialist soldier's duty and progressive military tradition merge in our Armed Forces into class conscious action. The awareness of a revolutionary past is turning into a driving force for successful activity in the present and future.

These progressive military traditions of ours and their promotion stand in clear contradiction to the revival of the aggressive militarist and Fascist evil spirit that has been promoted for decades by the Bundeswehr and in the FRG public.

Only recently, an FRG periodical had to make the shameful admission: "The heroes prescribed for the Bundeswehr still belong to a world-conquering scenario." And here we must ask: What kind of army is it where 27 barracks bear the names of feudal lords of the kaiser's time, where no fewer than 7 barracks are named after Field Marshal General Von Hindenburg who helped prolong and lose World War I, throttle the November revolution and prepare World War II? Another 40 barracks are named after die-hard generals and highly decorated officers from the imperial army and the Fascist Wehrmacht, such as Moelders, Rommel and Dietl! What kind of army is it in which such archmilitarists and dyed in the wool reactionaries, such murderers of workers as General Von Lettow-Vorbeck and General Von Leuttwitz, are presented as military prototypes to young people?

Next to the U.S. Armed Forces, this army--the main part of the state monopolist ruling apparatus in the FRG--is one of the most dangerous, most modernly equipped and most deeply anticommunist-indoctrinated power instruments of imperialism in the world. The gigantic procurement programs for the latest and most expensive arms systems of the Western world, the making available of FRG territory for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles, nuclear bombs, neutron warheads, air squadrons and reinforcements arriving by air and sea which are to bring NATO superiority in the strategic balance of forces--all that is being linked with a downright aggressive anticommunist psychological attack on the thinking and feelings of the population. All that is in contrast to the vital interests of the European peoples, including the FRG people who would have to pay for this mad rearmament not only by inflation, unemployment and a large-scale moral degeneration of its own youth but, in the event of a war, also with tears and ruin.

This course must be checked, must be stopped. Arms limitation, stabilization of political detente and disarmament are the need of the hour. There is no lack of proposals, gestures of good will and even unilateral advance concessions on the part of the Soviet Union and its allies in order to overcome the deadlock at the negotiations and to make headway on the path of detente. At the 26th CPSU Congress, this line has been continued very emphatically.

However, in the camp of the enemies of socialism, no one should believe that it is possible to make a very great impression on the collective defense power of the Warsaw Pact states by brandishing the big stick of alleged miracle weapons and adventurist nuclear strategies.

The ruling workers class has had to stand many and at times bitter tests since 1917, but it has never panicked on that account. According to the forecasts of Mr Adenauer, the GDR should have ceased to exist as long ago as 1950.

A very essential part of the fact that the German worker-peasant power, recognized and respected worldwide, is today contributing to strengthening socialism and consolidating peace, and that the wings of the would-be conquerers in the NATO alliance and in the Bonn state have been clipped, goes to the credit of the Soviet Army, the NVA and the other armies of our defense coalition. They will continue to play this part in future.

"That is why we reply to the dangerous development in the imperialist camp," as Comrade Erich Honecker declared in a speech before military academy graduates, "not only with strengthening our country politically and economically, and with coordinated foreign political activities of the Warsaw Pact for safeguarding peace, but at the same time with increased defense efforts."

On the 25th birthday of the Armed Forces of the socialist German state, we declare in all seriousness and all determination: The forces making profits running into the billions from arms production, from preparing aggression and from war--these forces must at no time be more powerful than socialism.

The NVA members will do everything of which socialist patriots and internationalists are capable to help ensure that socialism and peace remain well protected in the heart of Europe. The GDR people, the peoples of our community of states, must be able in the future to firmly rely on the National People's Army.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES BREZHNEV ON REELECTION

LD031852 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1344 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 3 Mar (ADN)--The SED Central Committee has sent the following telegram to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev. It was signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker.

With especially great joy, I send you on behalf of the SED Central Committee, its Politburo and on my own behalf most cordial congratulations on your reelection as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The communists and people of the GDR know and admire you as an outstanding Marxist-Leninist, as a tested internationalist and highly respected statesman whose untiring work is very closely linked with the Soviet Union's impressive successes on the road to a communist society and its unswerving struggle to uphold and consolidate world peace.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which continue the tested domestic and foreign policy course of Lenin's party under the conditions of the new decade, strengthen us in the certainty that fresh important victories will be won in the struggle for socialism and peace. As a result of implementing these decisions, the Soviet country's strength, the international influence of the socialist community and the all-round, fraternal cooperation between our parties, states and peoples will be further promoted.

Allow me, dear Leonid Ilich, to wish you, the Soviet communists and all workers of the USSR, great success along the road pointed to by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, good health and creative power.

U.S. OBSTRUCTION OF LOS ACCORD CRITICIZED

DW051036 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0905 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] The United States has once again expressed its negative stance toward the conclusion of an international agreement. What is at stake is the draft law of the sea convention which was to be accepted by the UN member countries in the next few days.

The United Nations considers Washington's decision as testifying to the fact that the new American Government ignores the UN point of view so as to safeguard its own selfish and strictly national interests. Political observers point to the unscrupulous thoughtlessness with which the White House waives commitments undertaken earlier. The sudden and ruthless change in position by the United States places the United Nations and the delegates from almost 150 countries in a difficult situation.

Meanwhile, Secretary General Ealdheim appealed to the Reagan administration to elucidate its current policy in this field.

UK DECISION ON TRIDENT SUBMARINES OPPOSED

DW041431 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1004 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Dr Knut Henssler commentary]

[Text] The armament policy of the British Government and its prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, met with strong criticism once again in London last night. Our correspondent Dr Knut Henssler reports on a debate in the House of Commons on the subject which wound up only shortly before midnight:

Early in the nineties, dear listeners, the British Government wants to replace its present nuclear submarine fleet, which is equipped with Polaris missiles, with new modern, more dangerous and more costly weapons, that is to say, by Trident submarines, which are to be purchased from the United States for the amount of 5 billion pounds, meaning roughly M24 billion.

It is because of the armament program's magnitude and extent, the London Tory government says, that a decision must be made now. The government made this decision a year ago in the summer of 1980, silently and secretly, as it were, without having discussed it in Parliament and above all without having informed the people of Britain. This decision was made in the government quarters of Whitehall above all with the intention of facing the country with faits accomplis, because the Tory government knew quite well, and it presumably has to take this in account today more than ever before, that the majority of the British people rejects its approval of the decision, and precisely this has been confirmed in the past.

Two weeks ago, for instance, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, CND, submitted half a million signatures to the prime minister's office at No 10 Downing Street protesting the Trident submarines as well as the planned stationing of 160 cruise missiles on British territory. The latest opinion poll on this subject revealed that 59 percent of the British people categorically reject the acquisition of Trident submarines. Leading political forces of the country, including the opposition Labour Party, the TUC trade union umbrella organization and the Liberal Party have come out along the same lines.

It is against this background, dear listeners, that the aforementioned debate in the London House of Commons took place, a debate which gains in weight because this was the first time that the deputies had a chance to express their views on this important matter in Parliament. The more than 4-hour-long discussion in Westminister actually mirrored to a large degree the general mood that prevails concerning the Tories' armament course. Deputies of the Labour and Liberal parties accused the government of having acted against the views of the majority of the British people with its decision. They talked about a step that heats up the arms race and which is aimed at turning Britain into a nuclear aircraft carrier of the United States. Some of them observed that the country cannot afford the costly expenses for the Trident program in view of the profound economic crisis, but that Mrs Thatcher, who for 2 years now rigidly has called for economizing and who has cold-bloodedly lowered the living standards of the British people, is increasing expenditures in the field of armament. (Frankie Lawn), a Labour Party MP, recalled the latest decisions of his party and the fact that a future Labour government in Britain would abolish all nuclear weapons on British territory.

When the voting on Trident took place shortly before midnight the government scored a majority of 68 votes owing to its majority in the House of Commons. This is why the opposition in Britain against Trident submarines and cruise missiles may grow even stronger than before.

FALUVEGI RETURNS FROM PRAGUE COOPERATION TALKS

LD041908 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 4 Mar (MTI)--Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi returned to Budapest on Wednesday from Czechoslovakia.

KADAR, LAZAR GREET PHAM VAN DONG ON BIRTHDAY

LD281846 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 28 Feb (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a telegram of congratulations to Pham Van Dong, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Political Committee and prime minister of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic, on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

MSZMP GREETS MONGOLIAN PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

LD020500 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 1 Mar (MTI)--The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party greeted in a telegram the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the party's foundation.

BRIEFS

SZARKA BACK FROM GREECE--Karoly Szarka, deputy minister of foreign affairs, returned home from Greece on Monday. He had talks with his counterpart, A. Fridas, director general of the Foreign Ministry. Karoly Szarka was received by K. Mitsotakis, minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Feb 81 p 12 AU]

CSSR WRITERS' COOPERATION AGREEMENT--The Hungarian and Czechoslovak writers' associations would like to improve relations between the two countries' literary journals and plan an exchange of experience between editors. On the basis of the 2-year cooperation agreement which was signed today, common meetings for writers and readers are to be organized and regular meetings between Hungarian and Czechoslovak writers are to be promoted. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 26 Feb 81 LD]

AID TO SRV--Hanoi, 27 Feb (MTI)--From the MTI correspondent in Hanoi: A nearly two-million-forint relief supply from the Hungarian Red Cross was handed over in Hanoi to representatives of the Vietnamese partner organization. The consignment of clothes, foodstuffs and conserves was presented by Lajos Karsai, Hungarian ambassador to Hanoi, to Dr Nguyen Van Tin, vice president of the Vietnamese Red Cross. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0616 GMT 28 Feb 81 LD]

CREDIT TO NIGERIA--The Hungarian National Bank is granting a $50 million credit to the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Finance. Under the credit agreement, Nigeria will purchase complete hospital installations from Medicor [Hungarian enterprise]. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 21 Feb 81 p 3 AU]

CULTURE AGREEMENT WITH COLOMBIA--Diego Uribe Vargas, Colombian minister of foreign affairs, and Ambassador Miklos Vas signed a cultural and scientific cooperation agreement between the two countries in Bogota on Friday. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 21 Feb 81 p 3 AU]

LODZ SOLIDARITY DECLARES 'STRIKE READINESS' ALERT

LD041720 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Resolution adopted by the provisional board of the Interfactory Founding Committee of the Lodz region NSZZ Solidarity on 4 March--read by announcer]

[Text] Lodz, 4 March 1981

A resolution of the provisional board of the MKZ [Interfactory Founding Committee] of the NSZZ Solidarity of Lodz region:

For the past month the MKZ of the Lodz region has tried to reinstate in their jobs five members of our union who were unjustly dismissed from their jobs, including four members of the founding committee at [word indistinct] in Lodz. Our department of interventions has held several talks with the management (?of the hospital). We intervened through municipal (?authorities). The (?regional) commission of appeal found that the reasons for the dismissals were not legitimate. Talks took place at the Ministry for Trade Unions. There were interventions with Minister Ciosek and Deputy Premier Rakowski. We sent a telex message to Premier Jaruzelski. None of these actions bore results. Minister Ciosek refused to meet with us. Deputy Premier Rakowski also refused to have talks. We did not receive any reply to our message to the premier. Mr (Chocholak), director of a department, did not keep his promise to give an opinion on the essence of this matter within the time period fixed by himself. Under these circumstances, considering that all means to resolve this issue have been exhausted in accordance with the law and the interest of the union and the workers short of calling a strike, the MKZ provisional board of the Lodz region has decided to proclaim a state of strike readiness beginning today. Responsibility for this decision lies with the authorities of the Polish People's Republic.

[Signed] MKZ provisional board, Lodz region
Witnessed by Jerzy Kropiwnicki, MKZ press spokesman

KANIA, PZPR DELEGATION RETURN FROM CPSU CONGRESS

LD041440 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Following the close of the CPSU Congress, the PZPR Central Committee delegation led by Stanislaw Kania, its first secretary, has returned to Warsaw. At the Moscow airport the delegation was seen off by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Konstantin Rusakov, Central Committee secretary, and CPSU members Nikolay Shalygin, Oleg Rakhmanin, Leonid Zamyatin and Boris Aristov.

Jablonski Meets Delegation

LD041822 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] The PZPR delegation led by Stanislaw Kania which took part in the 26th CPSU Congress returned to Warsaw this afternoon. It was greeted at Okecie Airport by top-ranking party and state authorities led by Henryk Jablonski.

CPSU CONGRESS PEACE PROPOSALS, RELATIONS LAUDED

TRYBUNA LUDU, Catholic Daily

LD041510 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 4 Mar 81

["Warsaw Papers on CPSU Congress"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Mar (PAP)--A number of Warsaw papers commented today on the conclusion of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The party paper TRYBUNA LUDU emphasized that "international significance of the 26th congress consists, first of all, in the adoption of the new Soviet peace initiatives, demonstrating again the attitude to all difficult and swollen problems of contemporary world. This is an attitude which is active, vigorous and in keeping with the Leninist principle of coexistence of states with different social systems.

"New Soviet proposals are of an overall character and cover a broad range of issues, including political and military ones. They are concrete and do not contain any preliminary conditions, except that of goodwill.

"At the 26th congress, the USSR confirmed the permanency and continuity of its peace strategy and created new prospects for the peaceful development of the world. This fact imparts a historic event of contemporary times. It became clear once again that to the USSR the struggle for peace is not a transitory and passing task but a principled and consciously chosen line implemented in the fraternal unity with all states of the socialist community. Its source is the essence of socialism which means peace", TRYBUNA LUDU said.

The Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE wrote:

"In Poland, the Soviet peace programme was received with approval and hope. The issue of building means of confidence and security on our continent is especially cose tc us now and we should not only take note of each call for political realism but also actively back it.

"Besides, one cannot ignore the significance of the participation of the PUWP delegation in the congress. A matter-of-fact presentation of our internal difficulties in Moscow and the simultaneous stressing of the fidelity to the principles of socialism silenced these forces in the West which still cherished hopes for changes in a direction desirable for them.

"Not forgetting that the cause of Poland, which is a kind of a political and economic experiment, is only in its initial stage of development, one should stress that events that have taken place in Poland so far convincingly testified to the importance of carefully listening to the voice of the masses, a firm struggle against bureaucratism and arbitrariness, active development of socialist democracy and the pursuance of a balanced and realistic policy in economic contacts with abroad for the party and consolidating its leading role. These conclusions were clearly reflected in the report delivered at the 26th CPSU Congress", SLOWO POWSZECHNE said.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY, TU Paper

LD050938 Warsaw PAP in English 0802 GMT 5 Mar 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Mar (PAP)--Commenting on the course and the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, ZYCIE WARSZAWY noted today that "the lines of development, the assumptions of specialization, the points of gravity of the Soviet investment programmes are of direct significance to Poland. The Soviet Union is and will remain Poland's key and most stable economic partner--this is the perspective Poland is basing her plans on.

"Normal, good relations between the Soviet Union and the United States answer not only to the interests of the two peoples but also the entire mankind," went on the paper.

"The growing tensions in the world dictate the need for a return to a dialogue at all levels between Moscow and Washington. That is why the summit meeting of Reagan and Brezhnev could produce great benefits. Leonid Brezhnev opened a new chance before detente," stated the Warsaw daily.

In a commentary on the same subject GLOS PRACY wrote inter alia:

"In line with the unchanging and consistent peace strategy, the congress put forth new Soviet detente and disarmament proposals encompassing key problems of the contemporary world.

These proposals expand [words indistinct] the peace programme already introduced at two previous congresses and open up new prospects for the peaceful development of the world. The party of the Soviet communists confirmed its readiness to make every effort to head off the threat of nuclear conflict from mankind, to save the achievement of detente, to build a climate of international trust and pave the way for cooperation and security for all nations."

"Also the Polish society followed with attention and interest the debates of the 26th CPSU Congress. This is not only because the events in Poland had the reflection in Leonid Brezhnev's report, but first and foremost because the Polish-Soviet relations of friendship and cooperation have a particular political and economic significance for Poland."

"Faithfulness to the alliances most vital for the Polish state and nation, and the unity of aims linking Poland with the Soviet Union are the unshakable principles underlying our entire policy," GLOS PRACY stressed.

LIS, SOLIDARITY DELEGATION VISIT UNITED KINGDOM

LD041416 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] At the invitation of the British trades union congress, a delegation of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity, led by Bogdan Lis, deputy chairman of the KKP, has been visiting Britain. The purpose of the visit was to get acquainted with British experiences in trade union work and to discuss cooperation issues between both trade unions.

REPORT ON SOLIDARITY NATIONAL COMMISSION CONFERENCE

LD041551 [Editorial Report] Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 27 February-1 March 1981 carries on page 2, in its "Self-Government" (Samorzadnosc) column, a 1,500-word Ewa Gorska report on a conference held by the NSZZ Solidarity National Consultative Commission (venue not specified) on 25 February 1981. "The fact that strikes in Rzeszow, Ustrzyki and Lodz have ended and agreements have been signed," Gorska writes, "has made it possible for trade union representatives to give full attention to problems concerning future activities, tasks and expectations."

Referring to the question of Solidarity's "access to the information media," Gorska states that no significant progress has so far been made in talks between Solidarity representatives and the authorities. However, she continues, an agreement seems to have been achieved with respect to the publication of a Solidarity weekly paper, despite "paper shortages," but no date for its appearance has yet been determined.

The conference also dealt, Gorska writes, with the question of the trade union's program, and the country's economic situation was discussed in this connection. It was decided to demand "guarantees with respect to administrative, structural and legal" matters, "increased public participation in enterprises and state administration organs," "reforms in the economic and agricultural spheres" and the "creation of a situation in which any conflicts would be resolved by independent courts." It was decided, Gorska further reports, to pay spcecial attention to any future talks with the government to the adoption of a trade union law, to censorship, to access to the mass information media and to the problem of legality. With reference to "legality," Gorska adds, the participants in the conference agreed that "the latest events (among other things, arrests of people because their political views) have shown that the way in which courts, militia and the security service operate must be changed," and that "only" independent courts, control over militia and the security service's activities and a change of regulations governing bodies having jurisdiction over minor offenses can ensure the kind of legality which all the people demand." Furthermore, the National Consultative Commission urged the general public to sign a "letter to the State Council chairman" asking for the release of political prisoners.

"The fundamental problem of censorship" was also discussed, Ewa Gorska writes, and it was decided to try to ensure the implementation of the provisions included in a draft bill on censorship on which Solidarity representatives and the authorities have already agreed.

Finally, Lech Walesa and some farmers' representatives submitted a report on the conclusion of the Rzeszow strike. Since the problem of the creation of a farmers trade union has not yet been resolved, the content of an open letter by Solidarity leader B. Lis, in which he urged the Polish people to support the "farmers' rights," remains valid, Gorska concludes.

MIXED COMMISSION HOLDS TALKS IN KATOWICE

LD031930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] PAP reports that another working session of the standing mixed commission for the supervision and implementation of the agreement signed on 23 October last year by a government commission and the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKS] of the NSZZ Solidarity in Katowice steel plant, has been held in Katowice. The session was chaired by Zbigniew Szalajda, minister of metallurgy, and Andrzej (?Rozploch), chairman of MKS NSZZ Solidarity in Katowice.

The meeting reviewed the implementation of demands contained in Appendix Number Three of the agreement, which deals with national and public issues. A report was read on current measures and future plans of various ministries regarding the demands contained in the appendix covering numerous detailed questions linked with the functioning of commerce and services, health care, local economy and environmental protection, questions of labor, wages and welfare, education and training, disposal of materials, housing construction and urban facilities.

Attention was drawn to lack of adequate information from some of the ministries on the subject of implementation of various points of the agreement concluded at the Katowice steel plant and to points covering national and social problems. It was emphasized that these demands, as well as those covered by the earlier agreements in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, concern issues which are vitally important for the whole community of our country.

TEXT OF DRAFT TRADE UNIONS LAW RELEASED 4 MAR

LD042138 Warsaw PAP in English 2124 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Mar (PAP)--The Council of State law committee today released for a nationwide consultation the full text of the draft trade unions law. The representative team, who have worked out the draft, have failed to agree on the point concerning the organization of private farmers and the Council of State committee has decided to make this issue the subject of a separate discussion.

The draft law defines in depth the range of action of the trade unions as independent and self-governed representatives of the working people whose chief task is to protect the employees' rights and interests. Their terms of reference cover opinionating draft legal acts affecting the working people such as draft national socio-economic plans, price, cost of living and market delivery decision. The draft also gives the unions the right to issue their own publications and sets out the principles for their interaction with the workers self-management in aiding the managers to run industrial enterprises.

The right to strike is the ultimate means to be resorted to after all the other means of arbitration and conciliation have been tried in vain. The strikers are guaranteed personal [word indistinct] and retain their employment, welfare and wage rights, and are to be paid at least 50 percent of their regular wages for the duration of the strike. The parliament, in critical economic situations, can suspend the strikes for not longer than two months and it is only after one year has elapsed since such decision that the ban can be reintroduced.

The draft provides for legal liability of any persons who infringe the trade unions rights.

It guarantees the employees the right to set up a trade union without a prior administrative permit. The power to register a trade union remains vested in the Warsaw Voivodship Court with the Supreme Court to review the appeals.

The union statutes should be compatible with the Polish Constitution and other laws, and the trade unions must abide by the social ownership of the means of production as the basis of Poland's socialist system and honour the role of the Polish United Workers' Party as leading political force of society in the construction of socialism.

REPEAL OF DECREES ON FORMER OFFICIALS' PENSIONS URGED

LD041504 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 4 Mar 81

["Anger at Unpublicized 1972 Decrees"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Mar (PAP)--ZYCIE WARSZAWY disclosed that the Polish Sejm has received recently an open letter from the club of party creative intelligentsia "Warszawa-80" demanding the annulment of two decrees issued by the Council of State in October 1972 and concerning the pay and pension benefits of persons holding prominent state and party posts, and their families. Suggestions to rescind the two decrees which are "an insult to the basic principles of social justice", have been coming to Sejm deputies in the country's different constituencies from representatives of various social milieus.

The first of the two decrees in question envisages that persons recalled from managerial posts in the state administration are entitled to receive their hitherto net wages for a period of between six months and two years (depending on rank) from the day of being recalled from their posts. The decree also says that a person recalled from a high post he has held for at least five years and next employed at a lower paid post can be granted by the prime minister's ruling a two-year wage supplement, subject to a decision of the prime minister.

The other decree, on survivors' pensions for the relatives of deceased persons who held top party and state posts, stipulates that members of the family entitled to such benefits are not only the children and spouse but also grandchildren, brothers and sisters and the parents. The authors of the open letter to the Sejm argue that the decree is "an instance of dynastic privileges, inadmissible in the socialist system."

CABINET EXAMINES HOUSING POLICY PROGRAM, ECONOMY

LD042014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] The government press spokesman reports that a session of the Council of Ministers took place at which the housing policy program for the years 1981-85 was discussed.

The draft bill submitted to the Council of Ministers stressed the need to involve the whole national economy in improving housing conditions. The provisions allocate an important role to the construction of one-family houses, especially for those involved in farming. The principles to be observed for the allocation of accommodation constitute an important element of the program. These must comply with the general feelings of social justice. Cooperatives will be in charge of the allocation of all accommodation.

The Council of Ministers has examined the draft bill on amendments to the construction law concerning the restoration of control at construction sites. A decision was also made to alter the decision on the development of the organization and of supplies to individual construction sites. The Council of Ministers has set up a commission to carry out a nationwide review of accommodation now occupied by offices and institutions. This is being done with a view to handing it over to satisfy the needs of the population.

The Council of Ministers has also evaluated the implementation of the tasks ensuing from the premier's report made to the Sejm concerning the need to improve work organization, to increase productivity and to improve work discipline--the fundamental conditions for extricating the economy from the deep drop in output and for restoring a normal rate of work.

SEJM COMMISSION APPROVES TU AGREEMENTS RESOLUTION

LD042242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] The Sejm Commission for Mandates and Regulations approved today a Sejm draft resolution appointing an extraordinary commission for verifying the implementation of the agreements made in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie. Deputy Zdzislaw Kurowski, chairman of the commission, stated that the appointment of the extraordinary commission would indicate the importance which the Sejm attaches to the matters of concluded agreements. The extraordinary commission will have the regulatory powers of a Sejm commission.

PZPR MEDIA CHIEF ADVOCATES MORE OPEN REPORTING

LD042135 Warsaw PAP in English 2103 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 March (PAP)--Decision makers in Poland are not going to tighten the screws the moment they recover strength, head of PUWP CC Press, Radio, and Television Department Jozef Klasa declared in his interview for the Lodz party paper GLOS ROBOTNICZY. Klasa criticized the heretofore approach to the press as merely an element of functioning of the authorities instead of treating it also as a spokesman for the public opinion in Poland. Speaking of the future role of the department he heads, Klasa said there is need for its promoting inspiration and discussion rather than issuing bans and orders.

"I personally think that party press can admit any views, provided we also have all the ammunition in the argument for the party line," Klasa declared. In this context, he referred to the to-date polemics with KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] leader Jacek Kuron and described it as "not sufficiently convincing and not equipped with sufficient arguments". He also emphasized the need for granting party press a different role within the party itself and for making a prudent appraisal of it before and during the party's 9th congress. "There is need for introducing adequate paragraphs in the party's statute and creating guarantees to bar any attempts to manipulate this press," he added.

Klasa described as nonsense the practice of giving an event no coverage "simply because we do not feel strong enough to argue against a given stand".

Klasa also criticized the tendency within the party to have frankness at party meetings but next "to streamline" the material designed for publication. "We should give up the tendency, for it would not earn confidence in mass media and--consequently--in the authorities, the party," he said.

Klasa termed unfair the opinion which says Justice Minister Bafia is intentionally delaying the work on this country's new law on censorship, and said that in view of problems with arriving at a uniform stand on all points, the draft may be filed to the country's parliament in two versions: a government and public one to make the final decision.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER COMMENTS ON 'FOOD CRISIS'

AU051150 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Mar 81 pp 1-2

[Franciszek Bobola interview with Jerzy Wojtecki, Polish minister of agriculture: "Ways Out of the Food Crisis"--date and place not given, capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] [Question] MINISTER, YOU TAKE OVER THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AT THE TIME OF AN ACUTE FOOD CRISIS IN OUR COUNTRY. WHAT IS THE PROGRAM FOR GETTING OUT OF THE CRISIS?

[Answer] Experiencing daily shortages at the market, our society has the right to expect energetic steps and the quickest improvement in supplies. All of us aspire to that. However, the issue is not simple. An improvement in the food supply is not exclusively a matter of the good will of the government or ministries. The way out of the crisis is a much more complex problem. In addition to eliminating the factors that caused this situation, we must at the same time provide conditions for steadily enhancing agricultural production, food processing and storage.

WE HAVE A PROGRAM FOR SUCH STEPS. THIS IS THE GUIDELINES FOR THE AGRICULTURAL POLICY OF THE PZPR AND ZSL, WHICH WERE DISCUSSED IN THE COUNTRYSIDE IN AUTUMN OF LAST YEAR, AND WHICH IN JANUARY THIS YEAR WERE ENDORSED BY THE PZPR POLITBURO AND THE ZSL SUPREME COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM, THUS BECOMING A DOCUMENT BINDING ON THE GOVERNMENT, ALL MINISTRIES AND THE ENTIRE NATIONAL ECONOMY. Whoever has carefully read those guidelines knows that they constitute a constructive program for the renewal and remedy of the socioeconomic situation in the countryside, in agriculture and in the entire food economy.

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE REAL SITUATION IN THE POLISH COUNTRYSIDE AND THE PEASANTS' DEMANDS, THE PZPR AND ZSL CAME OUT IN THAT DOCUMENT FOR EQUALIZING ALL AGRICULTURAL SECTORS AND GROUPS IN THEIR RIGHTS AND DUTIES, AND GUARANTEED--SOMETHING DEMANDED FOR A LONG TIME BY THE COUNTRYSIDE--THE DURABILITY OF PRIVATE FARMING IN OUR AGRICULTURE, THE INVIOLABILITY OF THE PEASANT'S PROPERTY AND THE RIGHT TO INHERIT IT.

It is a pity that that subject has been so little highlighted in the press, radio and television because that document is fundamentally important for the development of agriculture and the food economy, inspires and helps restore confidence in society, and offers good development prospects. On the basis of that document, we have been building detailed programs for action. We have based the agreements signed by the government commission with representatives of the striking peasants in Rzeszow and Ustrzyki Dolne on that document.

The guidelines obligate all of us to implement them absolutely and to constantly inform the public about the progress made in the settlement of problems and obligations assumed by the government and our ministry.

[Question] WHAT ISSUES IN THAT FIELD ARE NOW THE MOST IMPORTANT AND URGENT?

[Answer] These were presented in the Sejm by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Council of Ministers chairman. In first place in the group of the most urgent issues that will now attract the most government attention, he listed improving supplying the population with basic commodities, primarily foodstuffs. To make this possible, it is necessary--the premier emphasized--to check the declining tendency in agricultural production, to prepare well for the spring campaign, to insure the planned deliveries of production means and to make the best use of farmland.

We are providing the most suitable conditions for further utilizing production reserves, mainly by increasing incentives. Among other things, we are working to improve economic instruments; that is, prices, credits, taxes and insurance. We have reviewed normative acts concerning the food economy, loosening the old corset and opening the way for far-reaching opportunities. The best evidence of that are the published legal acts concerning, for example, land utilization. It is also important to improve organizational structures in agriculture. Work in that field has been significantly advanced.

Certainly, the list of the most important issues that we must not postpone is now much longer. For that reason we in the ministry have begun to implement those tasks as if "on the move," regrouping in progress. I am aware of the complexity of the problems and of the broad general economic conditions for their settlement but I do not agree with the opinion that, in view of the so-called objective difficulties, very little can be done to improve the production situation in agriculture.

[Question] WHAT IS THE PRESENT SITUATION?

[Answer] First of all, it has been affected by the state of affairs in plant production, notably the production of grain and fodder. In that respect, 1980 was the worst year in the past 20 years.

We produced only 18.3 million tons of grain, or more than 3 million tons short of the target, although the plan was modest, modified. The yields of potatoes were 50 percent smaller than in normal years and those of sugar beets 33 percent smaller.

As a result of the poor harvest, certain troubles have occurred in supplies to the market of some plant produce. Fodder stocks from the 1980 crop are about 10 percent smaller compared with 1979.

[Question] WHAT ARE THE TRENDS IN STOCKBREEDING?

[Answer] Briefly they can be characterized as very unfavorable. At a time when society expects increased supplies of meat, milk and other animal produce, a dangerous decline occurred in the number of domestic animals. That results from the poor harvest of fodder plants and from the unfavorable configuration of other factors in stockbreeding.

THE JANUARY CENSUS SHOWED THAT THE NUMBER OF PIGS DECLINED 10.7 PERCENT COMPARED WITH JANUARY 1980 AND THE NUMBER OF CATTLE 6.8 PERCENT. AS A RESULT OF THAT, THIS YEAR THE PURCHASES OF CATTLE FOR SLAUGHTER AND MEAT SUPPLIES TO THE MARKET WILL DECREASE. MILK SUPPLIES WILL ALSO DECLINE.

Unfortunately, the declining trends in livestock production will persist. Notwithstanding increased grain and fodder imports and other steps aimed at checking the decline in the number of livestock, a further regression is actually expected in livestock production. The shortage of fodder is too big and for that reason it is difficult to prevent a decline in the number of livestock. In the case if pigs, it will take at least a year to restore their number and in the case of cattle, several years. Under such circumstances, we must primarily preserve the breeding herd.

THE OBJECTIVE OF IMMEDIATE STEPS IS TO SELECT, IN THE FATTENING STABLES OF SOCIALIZED FARMS, ABOUT 100,000 GILTS AND TO BREED THEM IN ORDER TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL PIGLETS.

IN CATTLE BREEDING, PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS TO BE ATTACHED TO CALVES. OUR INTENTION IS TO FULLY MEET THE NEEDS OF PRIVATE FARMS ENDEAVORING TO RESTORE THE NUMBER OF CATTLE, TO MEET THE NEEDS OF SOCIALIZED FARMS WITHIN THE CORRESPONDING VOIVODSHIP, TO SEND CALVES TO AREAS WHERE THEY ARE IN SHORT SUPPLY, AND TO RAISE THE WEIGHT CONDITIONS OF CALVES FOR SLAUGHTER.

To make better use of animals for breeding under conditions of scarce fodder, preferences for the purchasers of heifers, gilts and calves have been extended till the end of March.

WE ARE WORKING ON PRINCIPLES TO PROVIDE SUITABLE CONDITIONS FOR DEVELOPING LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AT ALL FARMS, INCLUDING SMALL HOLDINGS AND THOSE RUN BY PEASANT-WORKERS.

[Question] IN THE NEAREST FUTURE, ARE CHANGES EXPECTED IN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, INSURING FULL PROFITABILITY IN ALL SECTORS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION?

[Answer] In November, procurement prices of animal produce increased relatively more than the prices of concentrated fodder. Increased procurement prices were also announced for grain and other plant produce, effective beginning 1 July this year. The increases made and announced are not complex. THE MINISTRY WILL ENDEAVOR, BEGINNING AT THE MIDDLE OF THE YEAR, TO INSURE PRICE RELATIONS MAKING ALL ANIMAL PRODUCE PROFITABLE, TO CHANGE THE PRICES OF CONCENTRATED FODDER, AND ALSO, POSSIBLY, THE PROCUREMENT PRICES OF GRAIN, IN ORDER TO INDUCE FARMERS TO MAKE BETTER USE OF THEIR OWN FODDER AND TO FEED CONCENTRATED FODDER IN A THRIFTY AND EFFICIENT WAY.

Efforts are continuing to better adapt the principles of farm crediting to the present production situation in agriculture and to rural housing construction. Lands situated higher than 400 meters above sea level will be exempted from land taxes.

MEASURES TAKEN IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS ARE EXPECTED to insure the profitability of farm produce and a proper level of incomes for the rural population. Their effectiveness largely depends on the supplies of production means to agriculture and on proper relations between procurement prices and the prices of production means.

[Question] WHEN CAN IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SUPPLIES TO AGRICULTURE OF PRODUCTION MEANS BE EXPECTED?

[Answer] In an appreciable way, these are expected within a few years, when tasks set forth in the guidelines for agricultural policy are accomplished in the field of enhancing the production and supplies of farm machines and tools, fertilizers, means for plant protection, chemical admixtures to fodder and building materials. In accordance with the guidelines, for that purpose a significant part of industrial capacities will switch over to production for agriculture. For the benefit of society and our entire economy, we must also make a radical turn in industry and orient it to the needs of agriculture, because otherwise all these in favor of enhancing food production will remain on paper. That must not be permitted under any circumstances. Moreover, in that respect there is a general pressure on the part of the population which correctly reasons that the sooner we settle the problems of equipment and supplies for the needs of agriculture, the sooner we satisfy the needs linked with feeding the people.

There is no need to prove that the development of agricultural production also provides a condition for success in settling many other important socioeconomic problems of our country, and primarily those concerning the restoration of monetary and market equilibrium. Food expenses in many basic groups of our country's population exceed half of their incomes.

[Question] THE SPRING, OR THE REASON FOR COMPETITIONS IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, IS NEAR. HOW ARE THE COUNTRY SIDE AND AGRICULTURE PREPARED FOR THOSE OPERATIONS?

[Answer] THAT WILL BE ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT AGRICULTURAL CAMPAIGNS, PRIMARILY BECAUSE IN THE SPRING WE MUST COMPENSATE FOR THE ARREARS INCURRED IN THE AUTUMN OF LAST YEAR AND WE MUST PROVIDE A BASIS FOR INCREASING GRAIN AND FODDER CROPS.

Taking into account the area planted with winter and perennial crops, as well as losses incurred in the winter, about 9 million hectares of land will have to be planted in the spring, or 1 million hectares more than the average in recent years. Meanwhile, there will be less mineral fertilizers available than last year. Soil deprived of nourishing components by water will need more fertilizers. To alleviate the need, we will bring in from the USSR an additional 100,000 tons of urea and will make use of all production reserves in our fertilizer industry. With the assistance of agricultural services, we will endeavor to further improve the application of both mineral and organic fertilizers. We have also accomplished a domestic shift in the supplies of mineral fertilizers, assigning less to socialized farms and more to private farms.

We have even worse difficulties in preparing farm machines for spring field operations. About 40,000 tractors are idle because of the lack of spare parts, tires, batteries and oil filters. That situation is alarming! For that reason we have, along with industry, taken steps to alleviate the shortage of spare parts. We have determined that, if need be, the production of ready machines will be suspended to increase the production of parts and assemblies. That is not the best solution but what else can be done today?

The poor harvest and the rains have significantly diminished the country's stocks and reserves of seeds and saplings. To alleviate the seed shortage, we bring in some seeds from abroad. However, fully utilizing one's own seeding materials at farms, as well as seed exchanges among neighbors is decisively important.

UNDER THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES, WE MUST USE ALL PRODUCTION MEANS AT OUR DISPOSAL IN THE MOST THRIFTY AND EFFICIENT WAY. THAT LARGELY DEPENDS ON GOOD ORGANIZATION OF FARM OPERATIONS, ON THE CAREFUL PREPARATION OF THE SOIL AND THE GOOD TIMING OF SEEDING AND CROP TENDING OPERATIONS. THE ENTIRE SERVICE POTENTIAL OF THE COUNTRYSIDE, INCLUDING NONAGRICULTURAL, MUST BE FULLY SUBORDINATED TO THOSE TASKS.

[Question] LAND IS THE FUNDAMENTAL FACTOR OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION. WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY THE MINISTRY TO IMPROVE LAND MANAGEMENT AND TO BETTER UTILIZE ALL FARMLANDS?

[Answer] Proper land management is an infallible indicator for agrarian policy. What has been fixed on that subject in the guidelines must be implemented with full consistency. LAND BELONGS TO THE BEST FARMERS AND THIS MUST NOT BE A MERE SLOGAN, BUT AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT EVERYWHERE--IN EVERY COMMUNE AND VOIVODSHIP.

For that purpose new decisions have been adopted on land utilization, simplifying land turnover and cultivation, and enabling everyone willing to work on the farm to purchase land or to expand his farm. Opinions on those matters are to be given by the village and agricultural self-government. The village inhabitants know best who is able to cultivate land and to whom it can be safely sold or handed over. They are also able to put an end to the growing irregularities in land management in recent years which undermined confidence in the agrarian policy. WE WILL SUPPORT EVERY USEFUL SOCIAL INITIATIVE AIMED AT THE INTENSIVE UTILIZATION OF FARM LAND AND AT THE DEVELOPMENT OF FARM PRODUCTION.

We will attach even more attention to improvements in the size structure of private farms, supporting that process by improving the system of annuities and pensions, by rational land turnovers among peasants and by more efficient land sales or leases from state resources.

Those measures in the sphere of the size structure of private farms will be accompanied by property merging operations [prace scaleniowe]. We intend to do that in combination with other steps increasing farm production, such as land amelioration, streamlining construction, the network of roads, land reclamation and so forth, in close association with opinions given by rural self-governments.

The present restrictions on investments make it possible to review and return to tillage areas that are dispensable in investment activities.

At the same time, early in the spring we must see if every plot of land has been cultivated and when the crops are growing, we must check into the utilization of farmland.

FOR ALL THOSE REASONS, PEASANT CIRCLES, BRANCH SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS AND ALL PUBLIC FORCES MUST INCREASE THEIR ACTIVITIES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO ENHANCE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND IMPROVE FOOD SUPPLIES TO THE POPULATION.

PASSPORT OFFICE ANNOUNCES NEW REGULATIONS

LD041956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] During a meeting of Col Waclaw (Hartowski), director of the Passport Office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, with journalists today the journalists were informed of changes in regulations on the issue of passports which are to be introduced.

As of the beginning of April issued passports will enable travelers to cross borders several times and will be valid for 3 years and for all countries of the world. Another essential novelty is the introduction of a simplified application form. Beginning April persons who desire to visit capitalist countries and who have previously held a passport will have to complete an abridged application form and have it certified by their employers. The passport offices will merely exchange one's identity card and the application form for a passport and the exchange will be made immediately. This operation, however, will take place only if no changes in the situation of the applicant have occured in the meantime.

As far as persons applying for a passport for the first time are concerned, there will be no changes in the regulations. The passport fees will not be changed either. The Orbis Enterprise [state travel bureau] is allowed to deal with all these formalities with the exception of the collection of a passport.

As far as students are concerned, requirement for the rector's permission has been abolished.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES BREZHNEV ON REELECTION

AU041954 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Mar (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, has sent to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the following telegram:

Dear Comrade Brezhnev,

On your re-election to the office of general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, I am conveying to you most cordial congratulations, I wish you, the communists, all working people in the Soviet Union fresh and big successes in the carrying through of the tasks traced by the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in the work of building socialism and communism in your homeland, in the struggle for international detente, peace and collaboration.

I take this opportunity to express my confidence that the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between Romania and the Soviet Union will develop in the future too, to the benefit and in the interests of the Romanian people and of the Soviet peoples, of the cause of peace, progress and socialism in the world.

CEAUSESCU GREETS KING HASSAN ON NATIONAL DAY

AU040920 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Mar 81 p 4

[Congratulatory message sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to King Hassan II of Morocco on the Moroccan national anniversary]

[Text] To his Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, Rabat:

On the occasion of the national anniversary of Morocco, I take great pleasure in conveying to you warmest congratulations and wishes for personal health and happiness, and for peace, progress and prosperity to the friendly Moroccan people.

I want to express my conviction that the good relations of friendship and cooperation established between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Kingdom of Morocco will develop even more intensively in the future, in the interests of our peoples and of the cause of peace, national independence, understanding and cooperation throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

SWAPO'S SAM NUJOMA ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 5 MAR

AU051135 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Sam Nujoma, chairman of the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, arrived in Bucharest today on a visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

DRAGOSAVAC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CPSU CONGRESS

Moscow Departure

LD041818 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Mar (TANJUG)--Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left Moscow for Belgrade this afternoon. Dragosavac led the LCY delegation at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Dragosavac was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and member of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador in Belgrade; Marko Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, and other Soviet officials and members of the Yugoslav Embassy in Moscow.

Belgrade Arrival

LD041834 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1714 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Mar (TANJUG)--An LCY delegation headed by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, returned to Belgrade from Moscow today after attending the 26th CPSU Congress. The delegation also included Hrvoje Istuk, secretary of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium.

The delegation was welcomed at Belgrade Airport by Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other officials. Also present was Mikhail Vingogradov, charge d'affaires of the USSR Embassy in the SFRY.

VRHOVEC SPEAKS ON FOREIGN POLICY TO LCY MEMBERS

LD042250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1213 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Mar (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, has visited the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs and spoken to members of the basic League of Communists organizations in the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs on the current international situation and our country's foreign policy.

Vrhovec stressed the importance and the role of the policy of nonalignment and referred to the contribution made by Comrade Tito and our country to the affirmation of this policy. Vrhovec went on to stress especially the need for nonaligned countries to make intensified efforts to overcome the present very tense international situation and to devise peaceful solutions on the basis of the generally accepted principles of international relations. In this light Vrhovec made a positive assessment of the results of the recent New Delhi Nonaligned Foreign Ministers' Conference.

GRLICKOV CHAIRS LCY COMMISSION SESSION ON VISITS

LD041740 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1332 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade 4 Mar (TANJUG)--A session of the Commission for International Relations of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade today. It was chaired by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who informed commission members about the LCY delegation talks in Paris with Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF], and with Maxime Gremetz, member of the PCF Central Committee Political Bureau. During these talks Marchais briefed the LCY delegation on the French Communists' efforts in the further elaboration of the conclusions of the 23d PCF Congress and on the struggle for socialism of a French complexion. He also spoke about the situation in France.

Grlickov spoke to his hosts in Paris on LCY activity in the further development of socialist self-management and on the struggle for the realization of the policy of economic stabilization in Yugoslavia. Views were also exchanged on some topical questions of international relations. Emphasis was placed on the need to strengthen the struggle for peace and coexistence, and the positive contribution of the nonaligned countries' policy and movement to the relaxation of international tension was stressed. The need was noted for the relations between communist and workers' parties to continue being promoted on the principles adopted at the 1976 Berlin conference of European communist parties.

It was stressed during the talks that there is mutual interest in the further enhancement of relations between the LCY and the PCF which, in any case, were assessed as good. Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke of his recent visit to the USSR and of the talks with representatives of the CPSU.

There was an exchange of views on a broad range of bilateral and international questions. It was noted during the talks that relations between the LCY and the CPSU and between the two countries are developing successfully on the principles agreed jointly in the Belgrade and Moscow declarations of 1955 and 1956, respectively, and in the joint documents during the meetings between Tito and Brezhnev. It was emphasized that these principles represent a lasting foundation of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation and that wide possibilities exist for its further development.

Both sides expressed the desire for the further development of relations between the LCY and the CPSU in which respect for different stances on specific questions should not represent an obstacle to successful cooperation.

At this session the commission also discussed some aspects of the policy of communist, socialist, and social democratic parties in West Europe toward the policy and movement of nonaligned countries and of the developing countries.

The commission made a positive assessment of the consolidation of the policy of autonomy and independence of West European communist parties as a factor in strengthening the progressive and democratic forces of Europe, and assessed promotion of cooperation between these parties and parties and movements in nonaligned countries as a significant factor in the struggle for a progressive transformation of European states and for the establishment of more equitable international economic and political relations in Europe and in the world in general.

The commission also noted a positive evolution in the stances of social democratic and socialist parties toward the Nonaligned Movement as a constructive force in international relations, and a higher level of understanding and realization of the need to establish a new international economic system as an important factor in preserving peace in the world.

The need was stressed to respect fully the policy and movement of nonaligned countries as an extra-bloc factor whose original principles and constructive stances and proposals for the solution of current and long-term international problems were resolutely reaffirmed in the documents adopted at the recent New Delhi Nonaligned Foreign Ministers' Conference.

REAGAN STATEMENT ON MEETING BREZHNEV REPORTED

AU041330 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has repeated some sharp words at the expense of the Soviet Union. He expressed the opinion that the chances for a possible meeting with Soviet President Brezhnev would improve if, we quote Reagan, "the Soviet Union would reduce its imperialism and express its desire to join the nations struggling for peace in a free world." Cessation of aggression against Afghanistan would help toward holding such a meeting, U.S. President Ronald Reagan stated.

The United States will not attack Cuba nor carry out a naval blockade of its shores to prevent alleged Cuban deliveries of arms to the rebels in El Salvador, President Ronald Reagan stated. We have many options available to prevent arms deliveries to Central American countries without resorting to armed forces, President Reagan stressed, and noted that the United States will primarily use diplomacy and trade for this purpose. He said his government does not intend to send U.S. combat units to El Salvador. At the same time, he again accused Cuba of trying to export revolution to Central American countries.

CSSR-POLAND, U.S.-EL SALVADOR RELATIONS DISCUSSED

AU041951 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Mar 81 p 4

[Miroslav Radojcic commentary: "The World in Which We Live: Something Is Similar"]

[Text] A common newspaper reader sincerely wanting to know what is happening in this world is now rather confused. How, for instance, can he understand that at a moment when a dignified Pole, the new premier, an officer at that, who had never in the past supported any officers' solutions in his country--how, at this moment when the new premier has asked to be given 90 days of calm without any strikes, a Czech periodical, a prominent periodical in that country, can equate Solidarity with a "counterrevolution"? What has then been left of the revolution if nearly 10 million Polish workers, among whom some two-thirds of them are members of the Polish ruling party, joined the Solidarity trade union and what will Prague TRIBUNA say now when members of the Solidarity fully responded to the Polish premier's appeal and when one already reads in newspaper reports about "Poland without any strikes." Briefly, therefore, while the man bearing the brunt of greatest responsibility in his country has succeeded in finding a common language with the new organization that has grown out of much dissatisfaction, the editorial collegium in another country, burdened by its ideas or for some other reasons, considers that it knows better what is happening in Poland than the Poles themselves. It would really be strange and funny, had all this not also been dangerous.

Fortunately, the world is increasingly freeing itself of various kinds of subordination and interference in somebody else's affairs and such business is becoming increasingly more difficult and disliked. When a Giancarlo Pajetta publicly states that no intervention has ever resolved anything, when this is stated by one of the best known leaders of the entire Italian leftwing, then he bears in mind both strategy and tactics. For instance, he also raised the question whether it makes any sense to advocate political coexistence among countries of different systems, countries that may be deeply different, if it is not demonstrated before that coexistence is possible within an alliance. He also tried to prove that the intervention in Czechoslovakia did not solve anything and that country now still feels the pressure of that dramatic year, 1968. Finally, he also claimed that neither of the two great powers should rely on themselves to solve all the problems that beset them in their own spheres of interest, because they should not proceed from the view that they are exclusively called to deal with those solutions.

These are unusually interesting deliberations of one of the most prominent Italian leftwingers, taking into consideration the present moment: The Eastern superpower is carefully and uneasily following what is happening in its immediate vicinity. The Western superpower preoccupied with what is happening in its neighborhood resembles in its trials to a great extent the Eastern superpower. Tiny El Salvador has quietly appeared on the world map. More correctly said: It has appeared in the world news.

Where does such excitement come from over a "banana republic" of 4 million inhabitants, located in the area that is called Central America? From here, from a distance of over 10 thousand kilometers, this may not appear understandable.

Nonetheless, the new U.S. administration has sent some of its most intelligent emissaries to distant Europe to explain why what is happening in that small "banana republic" of Central America is such a great event for this great America, the United States. It is a good and a bad thing that these emissaries were dispatched, among whom, in this part of Europe, was the amiable grandson of a former president of the Republic of Italy who already holds a high position in the State Department.

It is a good thing that these emissaries were seen so that this latest phenomenon of the contemporary world became once more apparent: that even the most powerful countries can no longer easily embark on some of their undertakings without risk at finding themselves completely separated from their allies. Thus, members of the Warsaw Pact held long and broad discussions on Poland, and then it was once again stressed that Poland and its problems were the concern of the Poles. The main power of the Atlantic alliance is now obviously trying through its emissaries to gain as many as possible of its allies to support the old Monroe Doctrine--"America for the Americans." According to that doctrine, the southern, Latin part of America is naturally also counted as America. At its time, the doctrine was very inspiring because it was directed against the Holy Alliance which wanted to suppress the rebellions of the former Latin colonies against their old masters from Spain and Portugal.

It is a bad thing that the impression left after these emissaries, who in the American manner quickly traveled through the "old world," is that merely a shadow of this once so inspiring doctrine has remained--but as currently adjusted by the Americans: that the powerful neighbor from the north has the right to settle affairs in the frequently weak southern neighboring countries.

What has remained as the best remembered echo after the trip of the American convincers is: "We do not want to be helpless bystanders in El Salvador." If this, in addition to all the rest, is ascribed as a compliment to the American proverbial frankness, as a compliment to the proverbial aspirations of the European allies to freedom of opinion, then one must also add the statement of Gaston Thorn, president of the European Community--that "this will be the decision of the 10 countries and not of the 11 countries."

The decision, to clarify this immediately, is connected with the European aid to be sent to El Salvador. The decision is, viewed economically, minimal, but when viewed politically, maximal. In area, El Salvador is less than a tenth of Yugoslavia. In population, it is less than a fifth of Yugoslavia. Yet El Salvador has become at this moment an object of many temptations and a bone of many contentions. However, there also exists the aspiration, really also an ambition--which in some places is more covert and in others more overt--to drive home to the "two superpowers" that they should not even think that nowadays they can resolve everything between themselves.

The American allies in Europe are certainly in a better position to say this. Not only because in that distant El Salvador there are also people who hold the same views--socialists--but simply because the American allies in Europe feel more secure and more independent that the allies of the other superpower. In the meantime, that small El Salvador, which has suddenly been raised above its dimensions on the world map, is suffering its agonies. Within its dimnsions El Salvador has those undesirable facts of life over which all rebellions arise and because of which all guerrillas are born: A small oligarchy holds more than two-thirds of the land, which is the greatest wealth there, and the military junta, which presents itself as moderate, has only now succeeded in implementing something leading to some kind of "Land Justice." Naturally, for the great powers it is always the greatest trouble that their small allies are usually more interested in their own small life than in global strategy. This is also the main trouble of the two superpowers on two continents geographically separated from each other by an enormous distance.

MIJATOVIC REVIEWS COUNTRY'S FOREIGN POLICY

AU041733 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Marko Markovic and Dusan Djordjevic report]

[Excerpts] Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of Yugoslavia's Presidency; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Serbian Presidency; Risto Jovanovic and Radovan Pantovic, members of the Serbian Presidency; and Momcilo Dragovic, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council, have held talks in Kraljevo with the commune's economic and political aktiv on the current economic situation and the development of Kraljevo until 1985. This morning the guests visited the Trstenik Prva Petoletka composite organization of associated labor and discussed the current economic operations and development of that collective. Following his talks with representatives of Kraljevo commune, the president of Yugoslavia's Presidency laid a bouquet of flowers at the memorial park of executed patriots near Grdenicka Kosa.

Marko Markovic and Dusan Djordjevic report from Kraljevo:

Zarja Martinovic, president of the Kraljevo Communal Assembly, informed the guests about the commune's socioeconomic development and the efforts to develop the economy and non-economic activities. The general impression is that Kraljevo is now developing at a quicker rate. That development can be illustrated by the fact that last year the losses in the economy were reduced by 64 percent whereas the resources for expanding the material basis of associated labor increased by 83 percent. To all that it is also necessary to add the fact that the political and security situation in the commune is very favorable and that intensive preparations are now in progress for the forthcoming congress of self-managers. The efforts to prevent runaway price increases in the market and protect the standard of living of the people with low incomes were also discussed.

Cvijetin Mijatovic was interested in the development of agriculture, all-people's defense and social self-protection and in supplying the economy with producer goods and raw materials. The president of Yugoslavia's Presidency emphasized that solidarity in our country is an expression of our socialist system and that all forms of solidarity should be developed in the future. There are instances in which we exaggerate the results of the League of Communists or in which we underrate that work, Mijatovic said. However, communists participate in all democratic discussions in the society.

Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of Yugoslavia's Presidency, spoke on current problems of international relations and on the main directions and preoccupations of our foreign policy, being aware of the fact that peace, freedom, nonalignment and openness toward the world are essential conditions for further building our socialist society. Yugoslavia has continued with Tito's persistence and consistency to deepen and expand its relations with all countries of Europe and the world. Our country is especially active in cooperating with nonaligned countries both individually and within the Nonaligned Movement as a whole, as well as within the United Nations and its organizations and organs. As to our foreign economic relations, Cvijetin Mijatovic stressed that our organizations and institutions responsible for developing these relations should act in a much more organized manner, more effectively synchronize their joint actions, improve the quality of their offers and be more selective in their imports. All of them, together with the efforts of the entire community, can considerably contribute to stabilizing our economy and strengthening our country's role and reputation in the world and thereby also its security.

Speaking about the New Delhi ministerial conference, Cvijetin Mijatovic said that the conference's results are important in further developing the nonaligned world and its role and share in the struggle to preserve and broaden detente, to establish more just economic relations and to ensure a full political emancipation and equality in relations among states, governments and peoples as a necessary prerequisite to general progress in the world.

The importance of democratic discussion within the movement and the simultaneous consideration of differences as a condition for the action capability of the movement as a whole has been confirmed. The fact has been confirmed, Cvijetin Mijatovic continued, that the nonaligned policy and movement represent an objective and already widely acknowledged need of the world, and of peace, security and progress in the world. That does not imply that these goals of mankind will be attained easily and without opposition and difficulties. The constant effort of all of us, of all nonaligned countries are required for that purpose so that, consistently remaining loyal to the original principles, we will be able to successfully fulfill our historical task.

We also hope that, even though it is developing in long discussions, polemics and bloc rivalries, the Madrid [CSCE] meeting will nevertheless open chances for further measures to promote trust, strengthen security and broaden cooperation in Europe.

Referring to the further development of Yugoslavia's cooperation with its neighbors, President Mijatovic said that every country's cooperation and friendship with other countries and its security begin at its borders. Our policy toward our neighbors--regardless of whether they belong to military-political groups or are outside them--is based on the same principles that we follow in our relations with all other countries and that are incorporated in the Helsinki documents.

The positive results of persistently building good relations with neighboring countries on the basis of mutual respect, close cooperation and aspiration to strengthen friendship were pointed out during discussion on the talks held in recent months with statesmen and other personages of all countries with which we share common borders. It is an atmosphere created in this manner that contributes to finding constructive solutions--with patient joint efforts--to the individual open problems wherever they may exist. This is our lasting policy and we will consistently and persistently implement it in our own, mutual and broader interests.

Good-neighborly relations, permeated with the spirit of mutual understanding and trust, it was further stated, represent in this sensitive part of Europe and elsewhere an essential interest of all peoples and one of the conditions of their safe development. And that implies a responsibility of all factors and every single one of these countries whose peoples are permanently living next to each other. The confidence in what is proclaimed in words must be built and confirmed by deeds. Unfortunately we still witness certain nationalistic actions and nostalgic calls from the positions of those forces which have already lost their historical battle. And that not only does not contribute to greatly needed trust but even destroys what has been built with effort. In conclusion, Cvijetin Mijatovic expressed his conviction that all necessary conditions exist showing that it is the individual and common interest to ensure that the Balkan countries will further develop their bilateral and multilateral cooperation and make this part of the world an example of good-neighborly relations.

[Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1800 GMT on 4 March carries a report on the visit by Cvijetin Mijatovic to Trstenik and Kraljevo, which provides the following additional passage:

["Speaking about the New Delhi Nonaligned Foreign Ministers' Conference, Cvijetin Mijatovic said that the nonbloc and independent character of the nonaligned policy and movement, their principled and clear attitude toward foreign interventions and other attacks on the freedom and independence and peoples and their inalienable right to organize their own life on their own in peace and security found even stronger expression at the conference."]

INVESTMENTS IN UNDERDEVELOPED REGIONS AGREED UPON

AU042204 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Feb 81 p 14

[D.B. report]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 25 Feb--To achieve more rapid development of the underdeveloped republics and Kosovo, it is planned to spend some 227.8 billion dinars by the end of 1985.

Of this sum, as was said today at the Assembly of the Federal Fund for Granting Credits for a More Rapid Development of Underdeveloped Regions, it is necessary to invest 97.1 billion dinars in Kosovo, 63.5 billion dinars in Bosnia-Hercegovina, 44.8 billion dinars in Macedonia and 22.4 billion dinars in Montenegro.

One-half of the funds will be invested in the underdeveloped regions through the fund's loans, while another half should be ensured through the Association of Labor and the pooling of resources, that is through joint ventures on the principle of mutual interest and income relations between the developed and the underdeveloped regions.

According to this plan, in the current medium-term plan period work collectives in Croatia should provide 29.8 billion dinars, in Serbia 28.5 billion dinars, in Slovenia 18.2 billion dinars, in Bosnia-Hercegovina 15.1 billion dinars, in Vojvodina 11.1 billion dinars, in Macedonia 6.5 billion dinars and in Kosovo 2.6 billion dinars.

DEFENSE SECRETARY RECEIVES ARMY CHARITY WORKERS

LD031512 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1331 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 3 Mar (TANJUG)--At the Federal Secretariat of National Defense today Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense, received a delegation from the Tito Benovolent Fund in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA]. During the meeting the members of the delegation briefed the federal secretary in detail on the work of the Tito Benovolent Fund in the YPA and also on the plans for the further large-scale expansion of individual and collective membership.

Paying tribute to the results attained during the past period, General Ljubicic stressed that the fund has not only fulfilled but exceeded all expectations.

The federal secretary of national defense expressed particular satisfaction over the fact that the recipients of scholarships include the children of YPA members who were killed or died natural deaths, in view of the fact that this indicates an all-round concern and humane attitude on the part of the fund for young people left without parents. General Ljubicic also stressed that, when awarding scholarships, one should bear in mind the degree of interest in YPA and to the defense of our country as a whole. In addition, he advocated direct contacts and negotiations with work organizations especially in the case of enterprises manufacturing certain articles. In so doing and working in conjunction with trade union organizations, the League of Communists, workers councils and with other bodies in work organizations, the need to provide scholarships for a specific type of personnel should be worked out in a concrete way.

At the conclusion of his meeting with the delegation General Ljubicic paid tribute to all the activists of Tito's Benevolent Fund in the YPA who perform their duties in this organization on an exclusively unpaid basis because no professionals are employed in the fund.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO NIGERIA, GHANA--Belgrade, 14 Feb (TANJUG)--A SAWPY delegation left for Nigeria and Ghana today. The aim of the visit to these friendly and nonaligned countries is to promote cooperation between the SAWPY and their ruling political parties, the National Party of Nigeria and the People's Party of Ghana. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 14 Feb 81 LD]

DELEGATION RETURN FROM HUNGARY--Ljubljana, 14 Feb (TANJUG)--A delegation of the republican council of the Federation of Slovene Trade Unions led by the organization's president Vinko Hafner, returned to Ljubljana from a 3-day visit to neighboring Hungary. During its stay in Hungary the delegation visited Vas and Zala counties. Members of our delegation had talks with the representatives of the Hungarian Federation of Trade Unions about economic cooperation, cooperation between trade union organizations and socio-economic development of both counties. Reference was also made, especially in Vas County, to the status of the national community of Slovenes in the Raba River area in Hungary and also to the Hungarian national community which lives in Slovenia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1656 GMT 14 Feb 81]

COOPERATION WITH PTI--New Delhi, 20 Feb (TANJUG)--An agreement on long-term cooperation between TANJUG and the Press Trust of India [PTI] has been signed in New Delhi, "providing for a constant satellite line to be established and for an exchange of news, as well as other forms of cooperation between the two news agencies." Aleksandar Bakocevic, TANJUG director, and the PTI director have expressed their conviction that the agreement will contribute to further advancing good cooperation between TANJUG and PTI, and to the better flow of information among the nonaligned countries. "It is envisaged that the satellite line between Belgrade and Delhi will also be used for links with other news agencies and members of the nonaligned pool." [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Feb 81 p 2 AU]

SERBIAN JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION--Svetozarevo, 21 Feb (TANJUG)--The annual meeting of the Association of Journalists of Serbia concluded here with the election of a 21-member presidium for a term of 2 years. The presidium elected Ljubomir Ranvajn, a TANJUG editor, president of the presidency for 1 year. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Feb 81 p 6 AU]